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"unsurpassable goods." She will do this by utilizing her superior genius *and also* by obtaining control of the essential raw materials. She will put an end to the "transplanting of industries" and will employ the system of compensations in order to keep her industries going and so to injure the industries of other nations.

Within Germany the plan contemplates such a rigid state control of industry as the world has never known. The rights of individuals are to be ignored; labor is to be made servile; and the success of the industrial campaigns mapped out by the state is to be assured by guarantees, to provide which all business is to be taxed. Trade secrets are to be kept as exclusive German possessions.

Outside Germany, the campaign is to be carried out by every species of deceit and force that an active German mind can imagine. Commerce must be camouflaged. Propaganda must be kept up and their must be more adaptation to foreign customs in business and industry. A guise of friendliness must be put on. At the same time German goods are to be denationalized. "The German trademark ought not to be used at first in export trade with formerly hostile countries; the same rule holds good in placing German patent stamps on the outside of goods. . . . No labelling of goods by the country of their origin can be permitted foreign officials against the will of the German exporter." Diplomacy in foreign countries will be made into an elaborate system of commercial spying.

It is expected, of course, that the "formerly hostile" countries will be conquered, and that Germany will be able to dictate terms of peace to them. These terms are to provide that the Prussians may select their own properties in this, and every other, country and operate them under imperial jurisdiction; that their officials be stationed in Allied territory to punish any one refusing to buy their goods—with much more of similar purport.

The minute details of the scheme, happily, need not interest us. It is the monstrous completeness of the thing, its coldly logical selfishness, its ghastly pretense of moderation, which shock one's now almost German-proof nerves.

Does any one doubt that the Allies have justification for preparing to check Germany's commercial expansion after the war? If so, let him read this book. Is every one satisfied upon this point? Let all nevertheless inform themselves fully concerning the sort of thing that we may expect from an undemocratized Germany even in time of peace. These things are not easily imagined by people accustomed to think of a high tariff as the most effective commercial weapon. We had to learn about gas shells from the Germans, and from them we must learn, for our own protection, the principles of ruthlessness in commerce.

FROM BERLIN TO BAGDAD. By George A. Schreiner. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It is a rather rambling and disjointed—though quite sufficiently varied and exciting—account that Mr. Schreiner has written of his experiences in Turkey during the part of the war in which Turkey

had most to be reckoned with. Mr. Schreiner had splendid opportunities for observation, and he had the enterprise and the nerve to make the most of them. He saw an Allied bombardment from the top of an old tower near Tchanek Kaleh, and he gives a really vivid—"graphic," perhaps, is the right word—account of the terrific bombardment on March 16, which he viewed from equally favorable and equally exposed positions. But, for the most part Mr. Schreiner's book is rather too much in the nature of a disquisition upon the art of being a war correspondent, and rather too little in the way of being a thoughtful digest of observations and impressions. The story of how the author met the Emden refugees on their journey through Turkey is, for example, mostly just adventure.

Mr. Schreiner had many interviews with important personages. All these notables—including Talaat Bey, Enver Pasha, and last (and also least) the Sultan, were immensely obliging, and seem to have enjoyed being interviewed by Mr. Schreiner. They give the reader the impression, however, of not having much to say, and of not being really in control of the situation at all. Perhaps Mr. Schreiner's sense of professional honor has restrained him from publishing some really significant things. If so, his restraint is no doubt commendable; and all that one can say, by way of criticism, is that Mr. Schreiner might well have used a little more care as to the language in which he reported the not very startling views which he was permitted to publish. "They will not be able to say," Mr. Schreiner makes Talaat Bey declare—"they will not be able to say that the Turks laid down." If Talaat really said this in English, his bad grammar must have interfered considerably with the impressiveness of his next remark, which was, "Let them beware," uttered through set teeth. Curiously enough, Enver Pasha made the same mistake. "We Turks have never laid down," he earnestly maintained.

There is a certain casualness about most of Mr. Schreiner's observations, a disposition in general toward a sort of off-hand and patronizing half approval of things Turkish—with the exception, of course, of massacres and such matters—and a rather pronounced tendency to talk about the faces and figures of the women in a harmless though rather unprofitable way.

His general observations in many cases are either unsupported by sufficient proof—as, for instance, his declaration that fear of Russian control rendered it necessary to make the attack upon Constantinople a strictly British affair—or else are but mildly informing, like his remark that there was no real love for Germans and Austrians in Constantinople, or his statement that the relations between the Turks and the Germans were far from frictionless.

Mr. Schreiner's favorite Turkish celebrity is Halideh Edib Han-nym Effendi, "foremost feminist of Turkey, poetess, novelist, teacher, reformer, and manager of a private school for girls maintained largely at her own expense. Like Talaat and Enver, she had no shrinking from obviousness." Halideh said that education for all was urgently needed. But education would have to move on a different plane. It would have to be more practical, get away from never-ending recitals from the *Qua'raan*, and instruct the young in the duties of citizenship. That education was to include women, of course. "It has been

said that the woman is the hope of Turkey today," said Halideh Hannym. "Maybe that is true. If it is true, then we have another reason why the Turkish woman must have a better education than she has had in the past, though, on the whole her education has not been so far behind that of the men as has been generally accepted. The fact is that the Turkish woman of the middle and better classes has had more time to read than men. Her seclusion brings her more in contact with the books and reviews. It also causes her to think more, and maybe think deeper, than do the men."

After which Halideh proceeded to "examine the position of the Turkish woman historically," betraying remarkable learning. How long will it be, one would like to know, before the educational leaven in which Halideh has so much faith, begins to operate upon the minds of those who arrange the Armenian massacres?

The best parts of Mr. Schreiner's book are those which describe the actual bombardment of the Dardanelles, together with certain passages that throw light upon the military situation behind the Turkish lines as it was during the British attack.